

## Literatur

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*Pontania reticulatae* MALAISE, 1920, in the Bavarian Alps

(Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae)

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## Abstract

The first German record of *Pontania reticulatae* MALAISE is presented.

## Introduction

More than thirty *Pontania* species, monophagous sawflies which gall the leaves of *Salix*, are known in Central Europe (KOPELKE 1999). Approximately half of these have a mainly upland or a truly alpine distribution. Seventeen species are listed for Germany at present, but the alpine faunal element is underrepresented by only five taxa (BLANK et al. 2001).

An excursion was made to the mountains above Oberstdorf, Allgäu, to search for some of the species not yet recorded in Germany. Galls of three species were found: a member of the *viminalis* species-group which is not presently identifiable, *retusae* BENSON, 1960, on *Salix retusa* L., and *reticulatae* MALAISE. The last named is an addition to the recorded German fauna.

## Material

*Pontania reticulatae* MALAISE, 1920: 3 galls from 2 plants of *Salix reticulata* L. on a north-facing crag 1 km east of cable railway station Hofatsblick (E.-Probst-Hütte), 2030 m a.s.l., Oberstdorf, Landkreis Oberallgäu, Bavaria, 03.10.2001, leg. A. LISTON. Voucher specimens of the galls are deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.

All three galls were found to contain a single white, later brown, silk parasitoid cocoon. On 10.11.2001, 1♂ *Bracon* emerged (species not identifiable; head deformed on one side, SHAW pers. comm.).

### Observations

The gall of *reticulatae* illustrated by KOPELKE (1999) is quite irregular in shape. Most of the galls seen by the author in Austria and Switzerland, and two of the German galls, were of a much more regularly spheroidal form when fresh. The third gall was on a very undersized leaf and is thought to have already distorted through dessication.

A number of features of *reticulatae* galls are useful in detecting infested plants quickly. The apical part of the leaf is deflected sharply downwards beyond the point at which the gall develops, and the upperside of the leaf at this point bears a large, indented scar. Most of the gall, including this scar, turns a bright red colour as it matures.

*P. reticulatae* is known from alpine regions of Central Europe (Alps and Carpathians) between 1900-2400 m a.s.l. and in arctic Northern Europe, particularly Fennoscandia (KOPELKE 1991, LISTON 1995). Although the sawfly is recorded from neighbouring North Tyrol, Austria (KOPELKE 1991), its presence in Germany could not be assumed. In some more remote areas of net-leaved willow distribution such as Scotland, the sawfly seems to be absent. SCHÖNFELDER & BREZINSKY (1990) indicate a rather restricted distribution of the hostplant in Bavaria. During a search of about six hours near the Nebelhorn, a total of only five net-leaved willow plants could be found, at just two locations.

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### Zusammenfassung

Von der Blattwespengattung *Pontania*, deren Larven an *Salix*-Blättern Gallen bilden, sind in Mitteleuropa 33 Arten bekannt. Die Hälfte dieser Arten kommt ausschließlich in höheren bis alpinen Regionen vor. Unter den 17 bisher aus Deutschland nachgewiesenen *Pontania*-Arten sind jedoch nur fünf alpine Arten. Am 3.10.2001 wurde in der Nähe von Oberstdorf am Nebelhorn (2224 m ü. NN) nach alpinen *Pontania*-Arten gesucht. Hierbei wurde *Pontania reticulata* MALAISE erstmals in Deutschland nachgewiesen. Drei Gallen wurden an *Salix reticulata* gefunden. Alle waren von einer *Bracon*-Art (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) parasitiert. Die Gallen und das Verbreitungsgebiet von *P. reticulata* werden beschrieben.

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